THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1887.

NO EARTHLY RIGHT

service and the honorable men who have fairly earned the rest on the list that a generous Congress has provided them. This is written in no spirit of detraction to the | the officer at once goes on the retired list; but service, but the fact is so well known that even the Register displays officially on its pages the names of nine officers, ranging in rank from Major to Lieutenant, who are retired "for disability not incident to the Bervice." Yet each one of these men fills a place on the list of 400 that excludes worthy and disabled comrades from retirement.

BEEVETTED TWICE FOR GALLANTRY, formed duty with his company for years, although much of the time he has been emthe field at Chancellorsville 23 years ago, he must wait until one comes for him.

The latest general legislation was the act served as an enlisted man at any time, that by Congressional legislation. time must be counted to make the prescribed disability.

to stimulate promotion, which is the very foundation of effective military service. True, the President was already authorized

there were vacancies on the limited list; and, besides, most officers on reaching the prescribed age cling tenaciously to the active list for the higher rates of pay, and when one was retired without his requesting action he felt that a slur upon his ability was im-

would be very glad to oblige him, etc. The Ammen or Bryson, all General was wrathfully indignant, and had he not been of excellent Christian character there is no doubt but that he would have

KALSOMINED THE WALLS in blue with his remarks.

Instead he declared that by such action he good morning, but the General was perfact was issued so quickly that the victim | whose holding ground there is had a suspicion that the action pleased his

letting well enough alone. The victim

WERE BOTH BADLY BITTEN is an instance, and I have heard prominent War Department officials half sigh for a return even of his predecessor's rule.

and of great anxiety to his friends. He had | ing the sure result of a court-martial, he been a gallant officer during the war, but officer, which is equivalent to dismissal, but | from his clouded brain. the "influence" got him placed on the regplar retired list, where he now confortably draws the same pay that

ANY ONE-LEGGED OFFICER of his rank does, and is no more subject to case came from

There are others on the list who have no ture of the President. These are men who law. army, for the good of the army, either by forced resignation or by court-martial, but

THE NAVAL LIST.

or discuse contracted while faithfully per- half of sea-pay in each grade, and furlough oneforming the duty required of them, had rendered them unfit for service; but special enactments-the curse of any military service and the arbitrary and elastic construction placed on existing laws, has enabled unworthy men to ereep into the safe harbor of refirement and escape there the deserved punishment

THAT SHOULD COME TO TREM.

To explain to the reader the peculiar working of the navy retiring laws, it is necessary to briefly tell of the system of examination in operation. Each commissioned officer, when entitled to promotion to the Examining Board, and these first conduct David) to the United States. the physical examination of each candidate; if he is found to be disabled in any manner, the examination is ended at once and the candidate is ordered before the Retiring Board, on which there are other medical

in justice to be there, and whose retention incurred. After that, if he is found to be in the service is a shame and disgrace to the unfit for further active service, the case goes to official report published in 1859 it is shown

> HARD SERVICE OR WOUNDS, if the disability resulted from fault of his own, or from intemperate or other immoral habits, the President may have him dropped from the rolls, "wholly retired," or, at discretion, may place him on the retired list under the head of

"disability not incident to the service." In other cases an officer may be found perfeetly qualified physically, but the Examining Board finds him deficient professionally; then I know of one case of an officer who has his junior steps into promotion over his head not yet reached a Captaincy, who lost a foot and he may try it again at the end of a year, at the battle of Chancellorsville in 1863 and when, if he still fails, he is liable to be wholly retired, unless influence can produce an elastic construction of the law and land him on the list. Again: the Examining Board may find who is now waiting retirement. He has that he is a drunkard, a debauchee, a liar, or performed splendid service since he entered | dishonest in the payment of his debts. In the Regular Army in 1866, and has per- such case, the law provides for his being wholly retired, but he usually lands

ON THE RETIRED ANCHORAGE. ployed in Quartermaster duty. He is not I have one such case in mind, where an officer by any means so young as when he lay on of considerable rank, who habitually rivaled the operations of the most audacious "confidence" man in the country, was retired after and is anxious to be retired and go into priwate business; but there is no vacancy, and on the theory advanced by his friends that "he must be insane to act so."

For years officers of the navy, and especially of 1882, which makes retirement compulsory | the deserving officers on the retired list, have at 64, and this law also makes it obligatory | felt the disgrace of the present condition of upon the President to retire any officer who affairs, and many are bluntly outspoken in has served 40 years; and if the officer has their opinion that the list should be cleansed

The worst phase of the matter is, that no one not thoroughly familiar with the personnel of service. These two classes form a separate the navy, can pick out the black sheep, or goats, list independent of the 400, and do not in- on the retired list. For instance: The names | L. Worden, of Monitor-Merimac fame, on the terfere with those asking retirement for are arranged under different headings to show why each was retired; under one head a Capt-This law was the outcome of the demand | ain of gallant and distinguished services during | sea-pay. of the army that something should be done | the war, is specified as "not recommended for promotion" (to Commodore); this officer made the law providing for examination for promotion did not apply to his rank, and fiatly reat 62 years of age or 45 years' service, but he mended." In that very same category is the volunteer ranks affoat during the war. was unable to take even that action unless another officer of lower rank who was "not for a woful lack of the

MOST ORDINARY VERACITY. Another division of the list is devoted to retirements for "incompetency or disability from other causes not incident to the service," and here also disgraceful injustice is shown. One officer fell on an icy street and amputation of Sometimes such peremptory action by the a limb followed, and another became insane President had a humorous side to the case. from brooding over personal troubles; yet on For 10 years prior to 1880, and possibly the same list is another, retired for chronic more, constant pressure throughout the alcoholism and another for debauchery. Good whole army had been directed toward a company these men be for the honorable and change in the head of a certain Staff Bureau | worthy ones of the service; yet, unless needed without success. Finally the officer was legislation comes to weed out this foul growth, sent for one day by the Secretary of War | such men as these I write of last are as securely and gently informed that should be apply provided for and as much entitled to wear the to be placed on the retired list the President "Monitor" Worden, Rodgers, Craven, Almy, year to exist.

REAR-ADMIRALS. Examination for retirement does not necessarily follow an examination for promotion, as told of above, for a disabled officer may himself ask to be retired; and, on the other hand, if an officer has been a long time disabled from sickness, and is unavailable for active service of would stultify himself, as he was still in any kind, the Secretary of the Navy may order full vigor of health and mental faculties; him beford the board, so that if there is no hope and, in fact, flatly refused to make such a of recovery in a reasonable time, promotion request. The Secretary blandly wished him | may go to others who are competent for work. Family and social influence is even stronger emptorily retired within less than 20 min- in directing official action in the navy than in mtes, and the Special Order announcing the | the army, and officers are on the retired list

AN OUTRAGE TO THE SERVICE. Away back in the 70's an officer came home Another chapter to this incident is of from a cruise in Asiastic waters, laden with some interest as exemplifying the old goods and curios of great value, much of adage of the "frying-pan and fire," and of which has been bought for other officers with money sent out to him from home. He was unfortunate, and soon after his dwelling was alluded to was intensely unpopular in the burned. Later on it was found that his acwhole service, but, notwithstanding a ten- counts did not balance well, and strange scandency to narrow views, he was thoroughly dals began to float about. A general courtjust and able. His successor has developed | martial on a very serious charge followed after the ability to kick up more trouble than is a time, and he was sentenced to dismissal; the at all needed, and has numbers of times sentence was commuted to a long suspension. called down much adverse criticism on his Still the scandals grew and others were born of head, not only in the service but in the them, and matters looked extremely serious, press throughout the country. A recent hear that President Grant-whom some of his until one day the service was astonished to episode where the President and Secretary of close friends knew-had placed him on the retired list for "disability incurred from long and faithful service"; where such names as the blind Commodore Whiting and one-armed Lieutenant-Commander Frank O. Davenport

Influence ("fluence," the officers call it) Paymaster of a vessel in our Asiatic fleet was Many months ago-more than a year-the has had much to do with the present con- detected in embezzling and squandering the dition of affairs of the retired list. I have public moneys in his hands, and other equally in my mind the case of one officer who was disreputable performances. He was placed in a continual source of trouble in the service | arrest on board the ship to be tried, but, dread-

later had contracted bad habits and was and set out in a schooner for the Arctic whaling | Engineers (3 as Commodores, 6 as Captains, 1 tried time after time by general court- grounds. He was caught, brought back, tried as Commander and 9 as Lieutenant-Commartial, but was always saved by the inter- by court-martial, sentenced to dismissal from mander), 25 Passed Assistant Engineers and 26 vention of friends of high rank. His escapes service, and to a long term at hard labor in taught him no lasting lesson and the scandal State prison. He was brought to the United 2 ranking as Commodores, 4 as Captains and 1 continued until another trial for an extremely disgraceful list of offenses brought again a sentence of dismissal. His powerful friends

States under guard and placed in confinement on the receiving ship at Mare Island Navy with 2 Commodores and 3 Commanders, Exsentence of dismissal. His powerful friends

Secretary of the Navy and the President on the Secretary of the Navy and the President on the Civil Engineers while the list winds took up the matter again, and having action | sentence. He came home last January, but no | from the Civil Engineers, while the list winds on the sentence postponed, succeeded in action has yet been taken, and, as he is a up in rank with 59 warrant officers (Boat-inducing President Hayes to order the demember of a prominent and influential family, swains, Gunners, Carpenters and Sailmakers). linquent before a Retiring Board. He was it is dollars to dimes in the betting that he, Every officer in the service is subject to comclearly disabled and untit for service, but too, will be found "incapacitated for further pulsory retirement on reaching 62 years of age, even the board was forced to report that his service" and reach the already much abused excepting Admiral David D. Porter and Vicedisability was not incident to his service. list. I have heard it hinted that there is no Admiral Stephen C. Rowan. With the death of doubt his mind was affected when he commit- these officers the rank each holds dies also, as This action is supposed to be followed by a ted his crimes, but I venture to believe that the two grades have been abolished by law. retirement would speedily clear the cobwebs

These are merely random examples of the Jamestown weeds of the navy retired list, but the list is in the majority composed of gallant, energetic men whose long service has been worthily rendered, and whose wounds or dis-

of the navy above the rank of Midshipman- in the pail. He scampered out into the yard, also, to report the names of others deemed | had built a solid dam clean around the pail. When Congress wakes up to legislation on physically or professionally unfit for active My naturalist friend is quite a beaver man tothe subject of the military retired lists, there | service, who should be placed upon a "rewill likely be a greater slaughter in the served" list, to be called upon for service only | East there is a beaver dam that \$200,000 couldn't navy list even than the army. The total in case of war or other emergency. Those build the like of. Oh! men don't know everynumber of officers in the navy, commissioned recommended for the "reserved" list were thing. The wasp knew how to make paper and warrant, is 1,909, and of these 367, or divided into two classes, who should receive before we did." 19.22 per cent., are retired. The army percentage is now 17.55; the total number of and the "reserve" was so designated in the act officers being 2,672, of whom 469 are retired. of August, 1861; of which more hereafter. The The retired lists were originally provided report of the board resulted in dropping 49 infirm officers whose long service and wounds | and 81 on furlough, (Leave-pay was then one-

half of leave-pay.)
The "leave" list was headed by the veteran Commodore Charles Stewart, the hero of the

OLD PRIGATE CONSTITUTION, (who was the grandfather of Parnell, the Irish leader,) and also on that list were Commodore George Reid, another hero of the War of 1812: Commodore David Connor, who commanded on the Pacific during the Mexican War; Commodore John D. Sloat, who battered down San Juan d'Ulloa at Vera Cruz, and others of like distinction, who had grown too old for service afloat, Lieuts, William Reynolds, Melancthon B. Woolsey, Henry Walke, Fabius Stanly and lage?" Alexander Murray-all of whom subsequently became Rear-Admirals on the active list, were next nigher grade in his respective corps, furloughed. Capt. Uriah P. Levy, the wealthy must appear before an Examining Board for | Virginian, who owned and died at President | examination as to his fitness for the higher | Madison's home, at Montpelier, near Culpeper, rank, physical, mental, professional and was dropped. Capt. Levy was the officer who moral. Another board is the Retiring Board. purchased and presented the beautiful bronze Two medical officers are members of each statue of Jefferson (by the great sculptor,

board were by no means satisfied, and legislation was procured in 1857 and 1858 under

RESTORED TO THE ACTIVE LIST; officers of high rank, to determine the extent | furloughs were changed to leave, and others | charge,

of the disability, and in what manner it was | "dropped" were restored to furlough or leave, and, in some cases, to active service. In an the President for disposal. If the disability is that only 19 were finally left entirely out of service; 27 furloughed or dropped were changed to leave, and 34 had died meanwhile; so that the position of only 10 on the reserved list remained unchanged from the action of

Of this reserved list only seven officers are now on the Navy Register, one, Lieut. Morris, who entered the service on New Year's Day, 1818, having died last Spring. The oldest in years and services is Commodore Henry Bruce, who was appointed a Midshipman Nov. 9, 1813,

CHILD OF ONLY EIGHT YEARS,

and now resides in Boston. The first law providing regularly for a retired list was approved Aug. 3, 1861, and provided for the retirement of any officer found by a board to be incompetent or disabled for active service, and the reserved list of 1855-58 was incorporated into the new organization. At that time incompetency was defined to be extreme old age. This act also authorized the President to retire any officer who had served 40 years, if he made application to that effect.

In the following December the act making retirement compulsory at 62 years of age became a law, and still continues in force. The repealed, and it is now optional with the President to so retire as he may deem best in individual cases.

Early in 1802 it was enacted that any officer who had received the thanks of Congress by name for distinguished services should be excepted for 10 years further, or until 72 years

FROM COMPULSORY RETIREMENT. It was this act that retained Rear-Admiral John active list until a special act last December enabled him to retire at his own request on full

In the Summer of 1862 an amendment to the retiring law provided that no officer below the the point when ordered for examination that | rank of Commander shall be retired for age, and this is still in force, to the benefit in these later years of those gallant officers who won places in the Regular Navy for good service in

The next law on this subject was passed in recommended" on account of his reputation | April, 1864, and its first section gave authority to provide, by retirement, for such officers as I have above written of who were not recommended for promotion. The section under which so many scandalous cases come, as mentioned, is contained in the first general act of August, 1861, and is the result of conveniently stretching the provision made for THE AGED AND INFIRM.

Under that head there are now 26 names, ranging in merit from the one-armed victim of an icy street to the drunkard and diseased debauchee, and in rank from Commanders to warrant officers, and including one Chaplain. Four Lieutenants and three medical officers are on the list under special acts passed in 1871, '73 and '79, transferring them from the volunhonorable uniform of the American Navy, as | teer service, which ceased, at last, in the latter

ch mild speculation in the minds of navy The name is under different headings in the Registers of different years since 1872. First, t appeared in the July Register of 1872 as appointed," and ranking as a Lieutenant; a later Register designated the person a Lieutenant-Commander (as it stands now), and claimed him as appointed "By act of Congress." There was no such act, and that title was dropped; another time it was claimed that the

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION and Senatorial confirmation. No such record is on the Senate books, and that claim dropped also. Now it has returned to the original designation of 1872. The history of this case is, as it has been told me by old officers, that the person referred to entered the service in 1838 and was dismissed in the Fall of 1854. During the war he served for a time under a volunteer appointment, and next, June 8, 1872, was placed on the retired list by an order the then Secretary of the Navy without any more warrant or authority of law than the reader has to go to Canada and make custominate appointments there.

California with a 'k' is not at lor rossum. The Probate Judge of Smith County, Kan., is insane. He ought to be removed and another appointed. But the Governor finds himself in a displaced until the cannot appoint a Probate Judge until

list Jan. 1, 1887 (including the appointed Lieutenant-Commander), was 367, but there has since been added about a score of disabled officers, and one for age. Those in the published list are distributed as follows: Rear-Admirals, 51; Commodores, 16; Captains, 10; Commanders, 11; Lieutenant-Commanders, 20; Lieutenants, Lieutenants of the Junior Grade (formerly Masters), 15, and Ensigns, 10, in the line of the navy. Of the medical staff there are 22 Medical Directors (14 ranking as Commodores and 8 as Captains); Medical Inspectors, 4; Surgeons, 7; Passed Assistant Surgeons, 6, and Assistant Surgeons. The Pay Corps has-Pay Directors, 10 (5 ranking as Commodores); Pay Inspectors, 2; Paymasters, 4; Passed Assistant Paymasters, 2, and 1 Assistant Paymaster. The Engineer Corps shows 19

The Baby Beaver's Dam. [Lewiston Journal.]

"I know of a naturalist down in Eastern Maine," said a well-known Maine college Profressor, "who wouldn't be convinced that beavers could build dams till he saw it done with his own eyes. He is an awful incredulous fellow, any way. I bought a baby beaver of a hunter and exposure to climate and the elements. The | who traps them, one day, and sent him to my more right there, in justice, than the one I carliest act which provided in exact terms for sceptical friend. He grew greatly attached to have just above written of, yet they have retirement was approved Feb. 21, 1861, and | the little fellow and kept him in the house, but succeeded in being retired for disability "in- was specially enacted to clear the medical he often wrote me that his beaver didn't show Mr. Smith?" was asked. corred in service," by very elastic elongation | staff of a number of aged and infirm officers; any propensity at all for dam building. One of the law, aided by the pliable good na- there are now but three on the list under that Monday, washing day, his wife sat a leaky pailful of water on the kitchen floor. The beaver use," replied Mr. Smith. would have long ago been purged from the army, for the good of the army, either by day. They say, you know, that way down

"Imperdent."

[Boston Transcript.] The reports of burglaries had made the mistress of the house cautious, and she reminded to secure rest and a competence to aged or officers and "reserving" 152-71 on leave-pay her maid-of-all-work that the door at the foot of the back stairs must be bolted at night, and told her the reason for this precaution "They wouldn't come up stairs, would they?" asked Abigail.

> sleeping?" "Yes, indeed."

"Well, if they ain't mighty imperdent."

How to Get There. As two ladies were one day riding in one of the towns of Berkshire, Mass., they said to a little girl by the roadside: "Can you tell us the way to Shaker Vil-"Yes, ma'am" was the quick and polite re-

ply, "you go right down to my gradma's, then you take the road to Shaker Village, and when you get there you will be there." CATABRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly The officers affected by the report of the trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved | markable, and it is with a grateful sense of its him from death. Any sufferer from this dread- benefits that I commend it as I do." which, on the report of other boards and Presidential action, 62 were ful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th and what it has done for others address Drs. St., New York, will receive the recipe free of Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Philadel-

SCIENTIFIC CHAT.

-It is now asserted that hay fever is not pro-duced by pollen, but by minute organisms floating in the atmosphere. On the hypothesis that these creatures have intelligence, it is possible to understand how the highly intellectual are selected as

hay-fever victims. -The French Army Surgeons attribute the prevalence of heart disease among their soldiers to fatiguing duties imposed on the men at too early

an age. - Prof. L. O. Atwater, in a paper before the Amer-Ican Association for the Advancement of Science, shows that the laborers of Massachusetts eat 50 per cent, more foed than those of Germany, and that the food of the American working man generally is much more abandant and much more nutritious than that of his European competitor; that the former accomplishes more, works less hours, and is better clothed and housed. -The Lancet says that it may be accepted as

able to consumption, being promotive of activity and appetite. - Mr. David A. Wells, in a recent paper on Mexico, expressed doubts as to whether the metals were known to the Aztees. Mr. W. W. Blake, in the American Antiquarian, points out very pertinently the existence of numerous relies in gold, silver and copper, which have come down to us from Aztec

proved that mountain air is good in cases of con-sumption. Cold is now known not to be unfavor-

Recent experiments made at the South Kensington Aquarium, in England, show the various degrees of heat and cold to which fish may be subjected and live. It appears that the dogfish, mullet, conger, skate, flounder, bass, cod, trout, cat-fish, pike and carp are extremely hardy, and can stand a temperature ranging from 34 to 71 degrees. The wrasse, gurnard, bullhead, sole, bream, gray-fish, blennie, perch, dace, tench, minnow, chub, rock and gudgeon, however, are sensitive to ex-tremes, and die when suddenly subjected to the same degrees in which the others suffer no incon-

FOR THE LADIES.

-Mrs. Molly Bigman, a newly-married lady, does not know anything about housekeeping, but she is anxious to have her husband believe that there is nothing in the housekeeping line that she does not know. He happened to be in the room when the cook came in and said: "Will you please gib me out de coffee? De water is been a-bilin' dis las' half hour." "Let the water boil, Matilda," replied Mrs. Bigman, calmly; "the longer it boils

the stronger it will be."—Harper's Magazine.

—The latest "fad" is the interest attached to the finding of an old buttoned since. We were told, with great sincerity, that if a young girl on finding one would count the buttons remaining on it she would be able to teil exactly the number of years which would clapse before her marriage, each but-ton representing one year. It is looked upon as a great piece of misfortune (by the credulous) to find a shoe minus buttons .- Shoe and Leather Reporter. —"In making up a party for a traveling excursion," said Charles Dudley Warner to a friend who was planning one, "always be sure to have it include at least one ignorant woman. She will ask all the questions you are ashamed to ask or think

you don't need to ask, and you will secure the benefit of a vast deal of information you would otherwise lose."-The Epoch. - Miss Laura Minkler, a blind woman, is preach ing effective temperance sermons in Iowa. -An old woman of 76 years, who had long beer known there as a professional beggar, died in Bos-ton the other day, and among the rags and broken furniture of her hovel were found bonds and

money to the amount of \$7,000.

— Mrs. Mary A. Moore, a widow of Yolo County,
Cal., aged 69, and worth half a million, determined
to marry Jas. A. Black, the foreman of her ranch, a good-looking fellow, aged 30. The license was procured, but the relatives of Mrs. Moore, who wanted to keep the money in the family, served Car to exist.

One name appears in the Navy Register as had Black arrested, accusing him of "stealing the had Black arrested, accusing him of "stealing the 'appointed on the retired list," and excites | body of the woman." The Supreme Court is now

- The oldest woman in Gloucester, Mass., is Mrs. Mary H. Gilbert, who was 101 years old on Thursday last, and who is still a vigorous old lady.

PERSONS AND THINGS -"I aim to tell the truth." "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "but you are a very bad shot."-

Chicago Living Church. - Nashville will not permit a policeman with a red mustache to dye it. It is called conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman .- Detroit Fres Press.

— When you see a man look at his watch and put it back into his pocket, ask him the time, and in nine cases out of ten he cannot tell you till he has

looked at it again .- Hulmeville (Pa.) Advance. - Gillhooly-I tell you that Mose Schaumburg is a tricky fellow. Hostetter McGinnis-Yes, you bet he is. After he shakes hands with you and takes his leave you ought to count your fingers to see if he hasn't got away with some of them.—Texas

- The schoolmaster is not abroad in California as much as he ought to be, judging from the following paragraph printed in the Shasta Courier;

a vacancy, and no vacancy can be declared until the incumbent is adjuged insone. In order to effect this the lunstic must be tried by a jury and declared by the Probate Judge to be insane. No other person in the County has this power. This is the first case of the kind which has ever arisen in Kansas. - Little Maurice Bergeron was eatching shrimps

at Bruly Landing, La., the other day, when a large alligator suddenly appeared near him and made an effort to throw him into the river with its tail. Fortunately the blow, struck with terrific force, missed its mark, and the boy turned to run for his life. As he did so the monster made a savage rush at him. Coming out of the water, he seized Maurice by the leg, inflicting a slight flesh wound and tearing off a great portion of the boy's trousers. Before the alligator could get a second hold on the boy he had scrambled up the landing and was out of

-One of the members of the Harrisburg City Grays is Private Task, who for 25 years has been a Sunday-school scholar, and in all that time has never been absent from his class. Recently, when in camp with his company, Saturday came, and he found some difficulty in getting permission to leave, but when he pleaded that his failure to get to Harrisburg would break the record of a quarter of a century's attendance at Sunday-school, the commanding officer did not have the heart to refuse a request which was backed by so unusual an

THE FOE OF QUACES AND FRAUDS. An Editor With Plenty of Nerve Who Constantly Gets More by a New Method.

Amid luxurious surroundings, L. Lum Smith, editor and proprietor of The Philadelphia Public Herald, sat in his office, No. 706 Chestnut street, when the reporter of a city journal called upon him. Mr. Smith is one of the best known men Nothing intimidates him-neither libel suits by the dozen, nor attempts upon his life. A typical Southerner of the best class, Lum Smith is genfal in manners and cosmopolitan in mind. "Take care, don't sit down in that chair!" exclaimed Lum Smith.

"What's the matter with it?" "That's my reception chair, with invalid back, for frauds," was the prompt reply. "You know something of the practical effects of Compound Oxygen treatment, do you not, "I have been taking it regularly for several

months, and have been greatly benefited by its "Did you take it for any specific malady, or

as a general invigorator?" "I had been worn out with over-work and fortyforced resignation or by court-martial, but now they are safe and their official standing on the Army Register is as good as that of such men as Harney, Ricketts or Eickles, or even Gen. Sherman himself.

The naturalist was summoned. He watched professionally and otherwise for further active service, be dropped from the rolls;

The naturalist was summoned. He watched professionally and otherwise for further active service, and the names of such as could, with bender to result from the rolls;

The naturalist was summoned. He watched brought in a chip and began beilding his dam. The naturalist was summoned. He watched the little fellow, thunderstruck. Said he, sleeplessness, attacked me. My brain refused to this question, is there anything significant to the little fellow will about not continue that remedy long.

The naturalist was summoned. He watched the little fellow, thunderstruck. Said he, sleeplessness, attacked me. My brain refused to this question, is there anything significant to this question, is there anything significant to the little fellow will about not continue that remedy long.

The naturalist was summoned. He watched the little fellow, thunderstruck. Said he, sleeplessness, attacked me. My brain refused to this question, and costly, but successful, legal contests with fraud perpetrators. Insomnia, or level to the little fellow, thunderstruck. Said he, sleeplessness, attacked me. My brain refused to this question, and costly, but successful, legal contests with fraud perpetrators. Insomnia, or level to the little fellow, thunderstruck. Said he, sleeplessness, attacked me. My brain refused to this question, and costly, but successful, legal contests with fraud perpetrators. Insomnia, or level to the little fellow will anything significant to this question, and costly the little fellow in the little fellow. T of Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen, I | panions in persecution, trial and death. hastened to try it. I knew it could not possi-

bly harm me, because Oxygen is the life-giving principle of the earth's atmosphere, and I | the same, to wit, Sts. Peter, Philip and James ii. soon discovered that the Compound Oxygen, in which ozone is developed by Dr. Starkey's sys-tem of magnetization, built me up rapidly and restored to me the night's rest I so greatly

"How often do you take it?" "Every day, if possible, I stop on my way to dinner at Drs. Starkey & Palen's, 1529 Arch street, and inhale the Compound Oxygen. It has an excellent effect upon the digestion. How do I explain that? I don't; I only state "They might," said the mistress.

"And go into the rooms where folks are by this aeration, and as the blood is the lifecurrent in the human body, the whole man is strengthened. I never lie down immediately after taking the Compound Oxygen. I do my sleeping between one and seven o'clock in the morning; the remainder of my time is occupied with incessant business cares. The best indorsement I can give of Drs. Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen is that I use it continually myself. You doubtless noticed what Canon Farrar said about Oxygen as a curative agent when he made his recent address at the Johns Hopkins University? He declared that its practical application to the relief of suffering was the greatest discovery of the Nineteenth

Century. The success of Drs. Starkey & Palen's

Compound Oxygen is very largely due to the

scientific methods employed in its manufac-

ture. The process by which the ozone is devel-

oped is one of the most intricate and beautiful imaginable. Its effects upon me have been re-

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday-school Lesson Appointed for Oct. 30. St. Matt., 9:35-38, and 10:1-8.

SUBJECT: THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

We shall give special attention to verses 2-4 of S. Matt., Chapter 10. There are four lists of the Apostles. We shall outline these separately, give the meanings of their names, and study their likenesses and differences.

First: The list of St. Matthew (St. Matt., 10:2-4.) 1. Peter. (The Rock.) 2. Andrew. (Manly.) 3. James i. (Supplanter.) 4. John. (Grace of God.)

6. Bartholomew. (Gift of God.)

8. Matthew. (Gift of God.)

5. Philip. (Warlike.)

7. Thomas. (Twin.)

. James ii. (Supplanter.) 10. Lebbeus or Thaddens. (Brave or strongearted.) 11. Simon (hearing) the Canaanite. 12. Judas (the praise of the Lord) Iscariot. Secondly: The list of St. Mark. (St. Mark,

3:16-19.) 1. Peter. Brother of Andrew. 2. James i. Brother of John. 3. John. Brother of James i. 4. Andrew. Brother of Peter.

5. Philip. 6. Bartholomew. (Nathanael.) 7. Matthew. The publican. 8. Thomas.

Simon Zelotes. 10. Thaddeus. Brother of James ii and Simon Zelotes. non Zelotes.

11. Simon, the Canaanite. Brother of James replied to by mail only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this colii and Thaddeus. 12. Judas Iscariot. The traitor.

9. James ii. Brother of Thaddeus and

Thirdly: St. Luke's account. (St. Luke, 6:14-16.) 1. Peter. 2. Andrew. 3. James i.

6. Bartholomew. 7. Matthew. 8. Thomas. 9. James ii. 11. Judas. Brother of James ii.

12. Judas Iscariot. Fourthly: The account in the acts of the Apostles given by St. Luke. (Acts, 1:13, 26.) 1. Peter. 2. James i.

3. John. 4. Andrew. 5. Philip. 6. Thomas. 7. Bartholomew. S. Matthew. 9. James ii. 10. Simon Zelotes.

4. John.

5. Philip.

11. Judas. Brother of James if. 12. Matthias. Alphabetically, the list is as follows: 1. Andrew. Brother of Peter. 2. Bartholomew. (Nathanael.) 3. James i. Brother of John.

4. James ii. Brother of Judas i and Simon ii. 5. John. Brother of James i. 6. Judas i. Same as Jude, Lebbeus, Thaddeus, Juda. (Mark, 6:3.) Brother of James ii and Simon ii. 7. Judas ii. (Iscariot.)

8. Matthew. 9. Philip. 10. Simon f. (Peter.)

11. Simon ii. (Zelotes.) Brother of James ii and Simon ii. The following is the list in the order of their

1. Andrew, St. John, 1:40. 2. Peter, St. John, 1: 41, 42. 3. Philip, St. John, 1:43. 4. Nathanael, St. John, 1:45. 5. James i, Matt., 4:21.

6. John, Matt., 4:21. 7. Matthew, Matt., 9:9. 8. Thomas, Luke, 6:15. 9. James ii, Luke, 6:15. 10. Simon Zelotes, Luke, 6:15. 11. Jude, Luke, 6:16.

12. Judas, Luke, 6:16. A study of these various lists gives us the succeeding notes: 1. There are three groups of brothers, to wit, Andrew and Peter; James i and John; and James ii, Jude and Simon ii.

2. All 12 were Galileans. Seven were of Capernaum and vicinity. 3. Five of them wrote parts of the New Testament—Sts. James ii, John, Jude, Matthew and Peter. St. James wrote one book; St. John, five; St. Jude, one; St. Matthew, one, report is furnished to the Commissioner of Penand St. Peter, two. Two wrote Gospels-Sts. Matthew and John. It is held by many that St. Mark was but an amanuensis of St. Peter. In such case three Gospels were by Apostles, and St. Peter wrote three books of the New Testament. Ten books (fully one-third of the

New Testament) were written by Apostles. 4. St. John gives no list of the Twelve. 5. Two lists are given by St. Luke, to wit, one in his Gospel, and the other in the Acts of the

Apostles. 6. The only Apostle who gave a list was St. Matthew. 7. If St. Peter were really the author of St. Mark, then, in giving a list of the Apostles, he causes his name to lead the rest. St. Matthew was more modest; since in his list he places his name eighth in order.

8. St. Peter leads all the four lists. He was not, however, the first called, but the second. 9. The first four Apostles of each list are the same, but the arrangement of names differ. This is true also of the second group of fours, in the country, for he has devoted years to the exposure of commercial and literary frauds. third group of fours in the fourth list is the same, since Matthias took the place of Judas. 10. Sts. Peter, Philip, James ii, and Judas ii, have their names in the same respective order in all the four lists. St. Peter is first in all; St. Philip is fifth in all; James ii is ninth in all, and Judas ii is last in all, Matthias taking the place of Judas ii in the fourth list. 11. In the lists of St. Matthew and Luke the three groups of brothers are together. Sts.

Peter and Andrew are numbers 1 and 2; St. James i and John are 3 and 4, and Sts. James ii. Lebbens and Simon ii are 9, 10 and 11. 12. Though the same person, to wit, St. Luke,

gives the list third and fourth, yet said lists differ in the order of the names. 13. Two were named James; two, Jude; two, 14. Judas is last in all the lists. Is there

course I could not continue that remedy long. | Christ, Was their selection nepotism? That All ordinary medicines failed, and I was in a surely is not a serious nor dangerous nepotism, most deplorable condition of health. Hearing | to wit, the choice of near relations to be com-16. The leaders of each four of the three groups into which all four lists are divided are

> 17. In two accounts or lists, viz., those of Sts. Mark and Luke, the name of St. Matthew is given in the order of his call, to wit, the seventh. 18. We might expect St. Matthew to put his name last in his list, but the rule requiring one to mention himself at the close of a list is a mere flat of etiquet, subject to the whims of

society. Then, men who wrote as they were moved of the Holy Ghost were not given any margin of liberty as to how to arrange names. 19. No two lists are alike in the order of 20. It is thought the second list is according to the ranks of the Apostles before Christ's of any one suffering from scrofula, salt rheum, dyapendeath, while the fourth gives the names as they

ranked after Christ's death. We learn from St. Mark, 6:7, that when commission. We may suppose that list number 1 gives the names of the Apostles by the groups of two. Thus we find the six groups as follows:

1. Sts. Peter and Andrew.

2. Sts. James i and John.

3. Sts. Philip and Bartholomew.

4. Sts. Thomas and Matthew. 5. Sts. James ii and Lebbeus. 6. Sts. Simon it and Judas ii. Studying the Apostles as far as we have data, we see great fitness in these groupings. Sts. Peter and Andrew could work well to gether. Then, it was fit not to part brothers Peter was an ultraist, rash, eager. Andrew was

the most cautious of the Twelve. They could temper each other. Sts. James i and John were brothers. James was quite advanced in years, while John was a

youth. The two could offset each the other's defects or wants.

St. Philip was the slowest of all the Twelve to comprehend a fact or take in a situation, while Bartholomew could get an idea at once and saw readily the right thing to do in any given case. The two could aid each other. [One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.]

given case. The two could aid each other. Philip would keep Bartbolomew from rashness, and Bartholomew could stir up Philip. and Bartholomew could stir up Philip. St. Thomas was doubtful, looked into things,

asked questions. When St. Matthew was called from the publican's office to follow Christ, he assumed all was right and was not obstructed by any interrogation point projecting up in his pathway.

St. James ii was an earnest worker, not given to close study, but eminently practical. Lebbeus was a theologian. "How is it that thou wilt manifest thyself unto us and not unto the world?" he asked Christ. (St. John, 14:22.) He wanted to know things. He was a seeker and establisher of the truth or faith.

Simon ii was very zealous for Christ, and would be an obstacle in the way of one inclined to betray Jesus. Certainly he could not be made an ally. On going two by two see Erc., 4:9, 10.

Let the children learn these lines: " Peter and Andrew, Jumes and John, Fishermen of Capernaum; St. Matthew and St. Thomas, too, And Philip and Bartholomew; James the Just, and Jude the Brave. Simon the Zenious; and Judas we have,

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

Traitor to Him who came the world to save."

[To Correspondents,-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No atten-tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries. Postal cards will be umn within three weeks.1

L. P. L., Fairmont Springs, Pa.—My husband died Oct. 29, 1881. I applied for pension June 6, 1883, which was allowed to date back to filing of application. I failed to date my application back to his death. My eldert son was 15 years of age at his father's death. Can I draw anything for him? My husband served more than three years, and his death was caused by disease contracted in line of duty, from which he suffered continually afterward. After his death I applied for half-pension, which I received, but I am clearly entitled to full. Can I recover more? Answer. You were entitled to pension from the date you filed your claim. The arrears act expired June 30, 1880, and since that date claims commence only from the date of filing in the Pension Office. There are no exceptions, nor can any back pension be allowed in claims filed after June 30, 1880. Only in case of the repeal of this act would your claim be allowed to date back to your husband's death. Your son being over 16 years of age when you filed your claim, you can draw nothing for him. You cannot probably recover anything additional on account of your husband's pension, as that case is settled

H. T., Perrysville, Ind.—1. Λ horrows money of B and refuses to pay it back at appointed time. Λ being a pensioner, can B through any legal process have A's pension stopped? 2. Do they drop a pensioner without notifying him of the cause? Answer. 1. There is no power on earth that could stop a pension for such a cause. 2. No.

C. T., Bartlett, Neb.—1. Can a horse purchased with pension money be taken for debt, even though there is a chattel mortgage? 2. In the case of a horse stead which have been such as a chattel mortgage? 2. In the case of a horse stead which have been such as a chattel mortgage? 3. In the case of a horse stead which have been such as a chattel mortgage? 4. In the case of a horse stead which have been such as a chattel mortgage? 4. In the case of a horse stead which have been such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased which have been such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased which have been such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with pension money be taken for debt, even though the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with pension money be taken for debt, even though the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with pension money be taken for debt, even though the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with pension money be taken for debt, even though the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with pension money be taken for debt, even though the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with the such as a chattel mortgage with the such as a chattel mortgage? 5. In the case of a horse purchased with the such as a chattel mortgage with the such as a chattel mortgage.

homestead which has been allowed to revert to the Government, wherein a man sells it to a soldier and states that he is acting as the agent of the original owner, will the soldier be entitled to retain it? Answer, I. The fact that the horse was purchased with pension money would not have any bearing upon the matter, because it would be subject to legal process just the same as a horse bought with any other money. 2. Your question is entirely too vague. If you will state the case clearly we will endeavor to reply.

—, . . . A is drawing a pension. Has been married 51 years, but his marriage record is lost and the witnesses dead. In case he dies before his wife, how should she preceed to get pension? Answer. The right of the widow, so far as the marriage is concerned, could be proved by witnesses who have known them the longest period, showing that they have lived and cohabited together as man and wife. This, in the absence of better testimony, would be accepted by the Pension Office. Of course the widow's title to pension depends upon the fact that the soldier died of a cause that originated in the service and in line of duty.

J. G. S., Idaho, Ter.—Has the Delaware tribe of Indians become extinct? Answer, The Delaware tribe is not extinct, but it has no separate reserva-

tion. Under the provisions of the 15th Article of the Cherokee Treaty of July 19, 1866, (14 Stat., 803.) an agreement was entered into between the Delawares and the Cherokee Nation, April 8, 1867, by the terms of which they were incorporated with the Cherokee Nation. If you will furnish the Office of Indian Affairs with the names of the persons relative to whose rights as heirs of Delaware Indians you desire to be informed, and a full state-ment of all the facts in the matter, showing their relationship to the Indians, their history, whereabouts, etc., that office will furnish you with the information requested. S. W., Shepherd, Mich.—A comrade having lost his hospital record desires to know how to proceed

to get a record of his treatment in hospital. Answer. Information from the hospital records of the Government are not furnished the claimant or his attorneys. The Commissioner of Pensions in each sions. If it shows that the soldier was treated for the disability set up in his claim for pension, then he is not required to furnish evidence of medical treatment in the service; but if the hospital records do not show him to have been treated for the disa-LADY AGENTS for LADIES! WEAR. Outfit free against loss and guaranteed \$5 daily. Aliabout it for stamp. Mrs. F. C. Farrington, Box 648, Chicago. bility claimed, then he is called upon to furnish the testimony of his Regimental Surgeon, etc.

J. W. A., Muscatine, Iowa.—Only one land warrant can be issued for the services of a soldier. If the father has received it you cannot secure an

other. The heirs of soldiers are not entitled to any land warrant where one has been issued in satisfaction of the services of the soldier.

J. V., Loudonville, O.—We presume it will not interfere with your pension, but that is a matter you should inquire into. Write to the State authorities and submit that question to them, so as to be satisfied, before you apply for State aid.

H. A. D. B., Middleport, O.—A mother, who was pensioned, died, leaving a balance due her of \$27 accrued pension; also, a debt. The father is still living and is destitute. There are no minors. Can

he receive this balance, and can he also be con-tinued pensioner for the amount the mother was drawing? Answer. The accrued pension that was due the mother at the date of her death can only be collected under the provisions of section 4718 which provides that where a pensioner dies leaving insufficient assets to pay the expenses of last sick-ness and burial, that the money due as pension can be applied to the payment of said debts, or to reimburse such person as bore the expenses of last sickness and borial. No more can be paid than was due the pensioner. The same pension that was due the mother can be continued to the father, viz., \$12 per month, and would commence from date when his application for pension is filed.

J. P. D., Orange Valley, N. J.—It will be necessary for you to furnish testimony from two persons who were aware of your physical condition while you were at home and away from your the point. What is desired is that the Adjutant-General should be able to satisfy himself that from the date when you left the regiment to the date when it was discharged you were physically unble to rejoin it or to report to the nearest military

C. A. C., Boston, Mass. - How long can I allow my pension to remain undrawn without incurring the anger of being dropped from the rolls? Answer. Failure to draw pension for three years would cause the pensioner's name to be dropped from the

Too Conscientious. Gentleman (to Uncle Rastus)-I wonder, Uncle Rastus, that you don't marry again. Your wife has been dead over a year, hasn't Uncle Rastus-Yes, sah, but Ise too conscien-

tions fo' ter marry agin under de cacumstunces.

Gentleman-How is that?

paid fo' de gravestone yit. He-Will you dream of me to-night? She-I shouldn't wonder if I did. I ate

Uncle Rastus-Well, yo' see, sah, Ise nebber

some cucumbers for supper. - Town Topics. He-Do you like white mice? She-Den't know, never ate any .- Town

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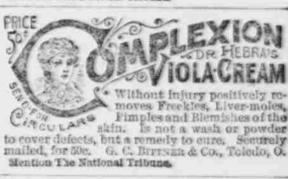
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